

The Gateway

VOL. LXI, No. 42

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1971



Political power comes out of the barrel of a gun

—Mao

WEST TOURS CO.
GOLDEN

CALL OR WRITE
10154 - 103 Street
Office 424-6384

KI AT BANFF
from \$36.00

2 DAY PACKAGES—3 AREAS TO SKI AT

Res. 435-6307 Res. 435-2561

TEACHERS WANTED

THE CALGARY SCHOOL BOARD invites applications for September 1971. Board representatives will interview February 1-5th. Positions will be available at all grade levels and in all subject areas. These include Teacher-Librarians, and positions within the Division of Special Educational Services, Business Education and Technical and Industrial-Vocational Education.

For application forms and interview appointments, contact:

Canada Manpower Centre
Student Placement Office
The University of Alberta
Box 854, Telephone 432-4291

1971-72

short shorts A U of A first—see "Civilization" in Tory

The University Department of Extension will present the BBC-TV series "Civilization" at M. E. Lazerte Composite High School beginning January 26 from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. and in Tory beginning January 28 at the same time. The 13 films will be shown one per week in each location. They are free of charge.

NOON HOUR DRAMA

Noon Hour Drama will be held Mon. and Wed. from 12-1 p.m. in SUB 142A-F and Fri. in the Art Gallery.

NOON HOUR SEMINAR

Professors Giorgiv and Merrett will discuss "Narrative Techniques in the Novel" Thurs., Jan. 28 at noon in the Art Gallery.

SOCIETY FOR THE NEW INTELLECTUAL

The Society for the New Intellectual will present Nathaniel Branden's lecture "Justice vs Mercy" at 7:30 in SUB 138.

STUDENTS FOR CHRISTIAN PERSPECTIVE

The students for Christian Perspective will hold a regular meeting in TL-90 at 8 p.m. on Jan. 27.

STUDENTS' HELP

Students' Help has extended its hours — 9 a.m. to midnight in SUB 250 and will start a drop-in.

CUSO

CUSO will hold a general information meeting in SUB Meditation Room Wed., Feb. 3 at 7:30 p.m.

SCIENCE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Science Students' Association will hold a panel discussion Tues., Feb. 2 at 7:30 p.m. in V107. The title will be "Careers in Science or Training to Collect Unemployment Insurance."

EDMONTON SYMPHONY CONCERT

The Women's Committee of the Edmonton Symphony Society will sponsor a concert preview on Fri., Jan. 29 at 9:45 a.m. in Molson's Edmonton House. Coffee will be served. Everyone is welcome.

DEPARTMENT OF GERMANIC LANGUAGES

On Tues., Feb. 2, Dr. Reinhold Grimm, Alexander Hohfeld, Professor of German at the University of Wisconsin, will give a lecture entitled "The Play Within a Play in Revolutionary Theatre." The place is Tory L-12, the time 8:30 p.m. and everyone is welcome.

VARSITY CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

VCF will hold a Dagwood Supper Thurs., Jan. 28 at 5 p.m. in the Faculty Lounge, 14th Floor Tory. Admission is 75 cents.

DEPT. OF EXTENSION

Registrations are now being accepted by the Dept. of Extension, U of A, 439-2021, for the following courses: Physiography of Alberta will be held for ten Wednesdays from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. beginning Feb. 17. The fee is \$25. Office Management and Control, beginning Feb. 1 and Legal Problems in Retail Sales Financing, beginning Feb. 2. Both courses will be offered once a week for ten weeks. The fee is \$65.

A seminar on the status and consequences of foreign ownership and control of Canadian industry on Feb. 26 and 27. The fee is \$55 which includes texts and lunch.

WOMEN'S LIB

For information on legal abortions and birth control call: Carolyn 439-8666 Mary 465-3569 Jean 488-2420 Tuesday evenings call 429-4463.

UN - Classified

SOME STUDENTS KNOW of our low auto insurance rates, do you? Ph. 429-6071. Open 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

— GETTING ENGAGED — Student discounts of 50% on diamond rings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ph. 488-8444 or 439-0423 (evenings).

TYPING PROBLEMS? Professional typists are waiting to help you at Alberta Kopy King. Ph. 488-7787.

DO YOU QUALIFY for a lower auto insurance rate? Check it out! Call 475-4192.

STUDENTS' ? HELP

Ph. 432-4358 4-12 p.m.

SO THE SYSTEM CAN'T GIVE YOU A JOB?

Then you'll have to make your own way of life. Study how to do it at: Norman Centre for Global Education 10160 - 102 St. Ph. 429-2481 (1:30-4:30 p.m. and 7-9 p.m.)

VANGUARD BOOKSTORE, socialist books, pamphlets and papers available at: 9686 Jasper Ave. Open Thurs. & Fri. 4-9 p.m. Sat. 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

WE ADVISE on personal or academic problems, if we can't help you, we'll find someone who can. Completely confidential—no names—no pressure—just help and concern. Ph. 432-4358, 4-12 nightly. STUDENTS' HELP.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Large company requires 7 well groomed coeds, to demonstrate new top line wig. Complete training plus other company benefits. Minimum age 20. Remuneration excellent. Call Mr. Balderston 488-5575.

WOULD OWNER OF BLUE FALCON who picked up stranded motorist Jan. 16 please phone 454-2356 regarding briefcase left in car.

LOST NOTES in backseat of white car Wednesday, Jan. 20, 3 p.m. hitchhiking from 111 St. & 87 Ave. to 109 St. & Jasper Ave. Phone 439-6509.

BOOKINGS: folk, rock, contemporary, you name it—we'll supply it—for every occasion. W. B. Booking Agency. Ph. 599-8560.

HOMES NEEDED for 8 week old kitten and 7 month old instigator. Ph. 435-1790 after 6 p.m.

RESUMES BY LEONARD: for information write Resumes by Leonard, Box 1714, Edmonton or ph. 469-3166.

WANTED: Two female entertainers for store opening. Ph. 424-6521.

- 3 day deadline
- 7c per word
- payable before insertion
- minimum \$1.05 per insertion
- for further info . . .

CALL 432-4241

FEBRUARY CLEARANCE SALE

8724 - 109 St. close to Campus—in the Garneau Theatre Building. 8724 - 109 St.

Suits by "Savile Row"

Group No. 1	Group No. 2
Regular to \$105.00	Regular to \$125.00
For only \$68.00	For only \$93.00

Sportscoats & Blazers

Reg. \$49.50 to \$79.50
Clearing at **\$29.00 to \$55.00**

Coordinated Sport Suits

Group No. 1	Group No. 2
Regular to \$89.50	Regular to \$110.00
For only \$59.00	For only \$72.00

Overcoats & Topcoats

Regular \$55.00 to \$145.00

Clearing from **\$27.50 and up**

The Balance of Our Sweaters

Reg. \$16.00 to \$35.00

To clear **1/3 Off**

Car Coats & Jackets for All Seasons

Up to 50 per cent off

GLOVES, SCARVES,
TOUQUES, HATS,
HEADBANDS, EARMUFFS

Pants

All Wool or Wool/Fortrel

Reg. \$19.95 to \$35.00

To clear **\$12.00 to \$27.50**

Our Entire Collection of

Sport Shirts
Golf Shirts
Mock Turtle Neck Shirts
et., etc.

20 to 40 per cent off

1/3 off reg. price

Sale starts 9 a.m. Thursday, January 28 — Sale ends Saturday, February 13.

GARNEAU TAILORS Men's Wear Ltd.

7 of security 8 fired

Letters of termination of employment have been sent to seven of the eight suspended Campus Security constables. The eighth has resigned.

There are about 13 constables left in the patrol section of Campus Security.

Dr. D. G. Tyndall, university vice-president for finance and administration, said that the men have been terminated because of "unsatisfactory performance." He would not give specific reasons because this "would be an invasion of the individuals' privacy."

All of the terminations will be appealed by the Non-Academic Staff Association.

Philip Arnold, executive secretary of NASA, said that the cases will probably be appealed individually through the normal grievance procedure on the grounds of "unjustifiable termination."

The eight have not reported for work since Jan. 11 when they were asked to resign, allegedly because of unwillingness to work under the present regulations and organization of Campus Security.

They have, technically, been in the employ of the

university since that time and have been drawing full pay.

Neither the fired constables nor the Campus Security hierarchy had any comment for the press.

Three of the eight were still in their probationary periods with Campus Security. None has been with the force for more than a year and a half. They were earning a minimum of \$470 a month.

About 35 men, including these eight, have left the Campus Security force in the past two years for various reasons. There are usually about 50 Campus Security personnel.

Western Canada Party born

By RALPH WATZKE

A new federal political party is expected to be offered soon to Western Canadian voters.

The party, known as the "Western Canada Party," is the brainchild of Gerry K. J. Beck, an Edmonton businessman, and others. Mr. Beck came to Canada from Germany in 1956, and says he is "very conservative."

"The party was formed to provide a voice for Western Canadians. All the other parties are dominated by Eastern politicians," said Mr. Beck.

The general principle of the new party is decentralization. The personal responsibility of the MP to really and truly represent his constituency would be second only to the party. "Western unity" is very important if the west is to be well-governed, said Mr. Beck.

Mr. Beck has been previously involved in very conservative movements such as the Voice of Western Canada, and the Dominion of Canada Party.

Mr. Beck claims that his party is not separatist. "It is impossible to separate Canada, and we don't intend to. We don't want to be dictated by the politicians of Eastern Canada. What is not good for the West can not be good for Canada."

He said "Westerners are tired of being robbed blind to support Quebec and Eastern Canada. For

example, our national resources are being depleted. We have been robbed blind by the federal government. They have played Robin Hood, taking from the so-called rich and giving to the so-called poor."

He says the WCP stands for more autonomy for Western Canada. "Eventually Quebec will separate and be the beneficiary, the whole country will go bankrupt."

The WCP "supports the free enterprise system," said Mr. Beck. He is very "Disenchanted with the present trend to world government."

The WCP is against the Official Languages Act. It "makes us third-class Canadians," claims Mr. Beck. "Western MP's should have been able to stand as a bloc against the language bill in the House."

"One official language will strengthen the unity of Canada; two official languages will weaken it," he said.

Mr. Beck thinks he has a solution to the problem of foreign ownership: "We oppose control of Canada by all foreign ownership, but we do not oppose investment. Foreign investors should accept our conditions. I like foreign investment because we haven't got all the funds."

Mr. Beck accused Robert Stanfield of using the "deux nations, deux langues" policy to

buy votes—that's what's wrong. Doesn't give them any food—any jobs. Doesn't eliminate the Quebec separatists."

"Quebec has been getting too much funds. Too much hanky-panky going on in Quebec. They're catering to them. They're trying to pacify to them," he said.

"That's basically what's wrong," he continued. "Call a spade a spade when you see one. We are being run down into bankruptcy. Canada is being run down into bankruptcy, and we are going with them."

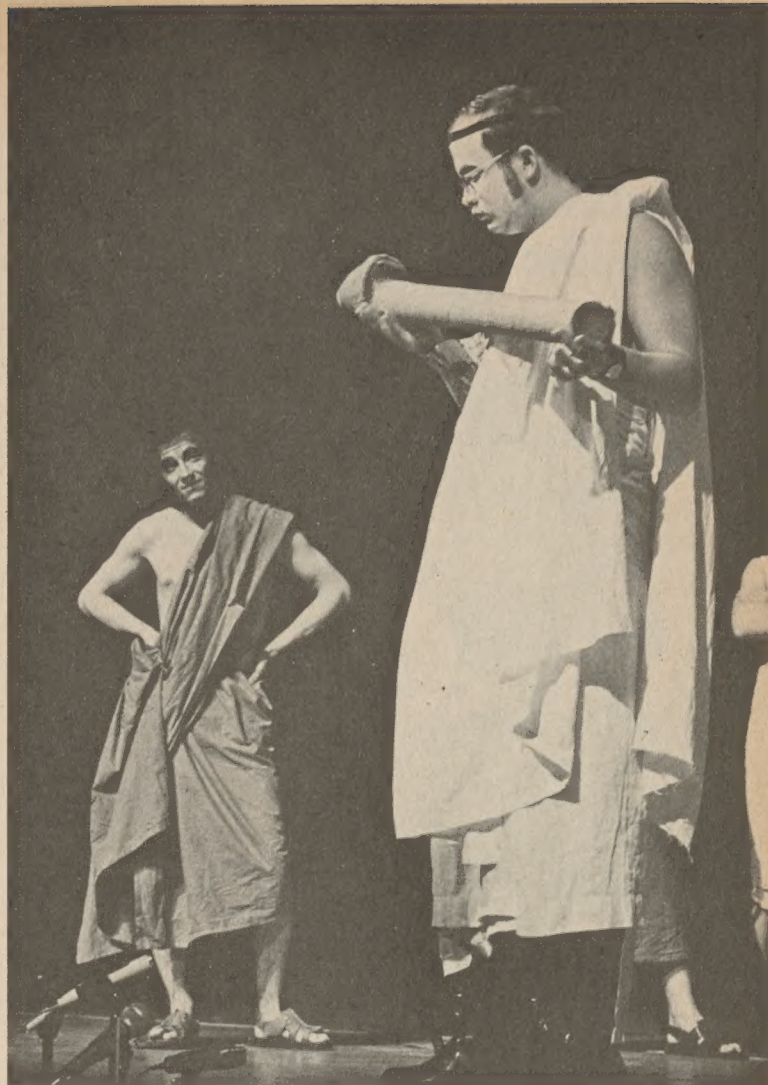
"We can't accept the 'big brother knows best' policy," he said.

"About Quebec," he said, "do we know the truth? Too much money is being pumped into Quebec and we get nothing back."

Mr. Beck believes that the community should own the land and the resources. "This is not really socialism. Agreement is the country owns the land and the resources in it. You pay an annual lease with the municipalities which is renewable after your death to your heirs."

Concerning government ownership of industries, Mr. Beck said he believes in a "free private society."

"I do not believe in nationalization of all industries. I don't have any objection to them making profit. I'm not against private profit or nationalization," he said.



—Mike Weiss photo

THE FIRST CAESARIAN SECTION was a "close shave" according to the Merry Meds of '71. The Meds have once again displayed their talent at creating the rankest, most vulgar, and dirtiest show on campus. Playing to a sellout crowd, they romped their way through the funnier side of medicine with such skits as "The Erection of Troy," "Gunsmog or the Tail of Bever Gulch," "Caesar's Phallus" and "Northside Story or Prickwick Papers." The honorary class president summed the show up with "These men and women will be doctors next year. I wish you a long life."

PAGE THREE TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1971

The Gateway

member of the Canadian University Press

STAFF THIS ISSUE—This may be the last esthetic paper you will see, for our layout staff is to be shot at dawn. None of them appeared tonight. Aside from those who were missing, we did have ten faithful people who endeavored to put out this issue. Those slaving were Bob Blair, Bob Beal, Bob Lyons, Mike Daniels, Elsie Ross, Beth Nilsen, Chris Scott, Terry Malanchuk, Mike Weiss, Dan Cardwell and yours truly, Harvey G. (for thank God it's over) Thomgirt.

editor-in-chief Judy Samoil
news editor Ellen Nygaard
fine arts editor Ross Harvey
sports editor Bob Anderson

photo editors Barry Headrick
John Hushagen
official head.... Harvey G. Thomgirt

The views expressed by this paper are those of The Gateway staff and not necessarily those of the students' union or the University. The editor-in-chief is legally responsible for all material published herein.

The Gateway is published twice a week by the Students' Union of The University of Alberta. Final copy deadline for Tuesday edition—4 p.m. Sunday, for Thursday edition—4 p.m. Tuesday. Advertising manager Percy Wickman, 432-4241. Office phones 432-5168, 432-5178. Circulation 13,000. Circulation manager Wayne Bax.

Sponsored by the Students' Union

Friday, Jan. 29th

3:00 to 7:00 p.m.

Dinwoodie Lounge

Live Entertainment

Proof of age must be
presented at the door

Friday

Afternoon

Social

"The only exercise I get is walking to the library"



Do you think Tampax tampons are only for "Outdoor Girls"?

Then you've missed the point.

Point being that Tampax tampons give you such complete protection that you can climb mountains or swim oceans or play tennis if you want to.

But you certainly don't have to be active to want the extra freedom and protection Tampax tampons give you. Protection from staining and odor. Freedom from bulky pads and uncomfortable belts.

Tampax tampons are worn internally. So they can't slip, slide, chafe, show. And that's that. They're discreet, easy to use, easy to dispose of.

If you haven't yet tried Tampax tampons, you really should. Because they're everything you could want them to be.

Millions of women in 118 countries have found this to be true.



DEVELOPED BY A DOCTOR
NOW USED BY MILLIONS OF WOMEN
TAMPAX TAMPONS ARE MADE ONLY BY
CANADIAN TAMPAX CORPORATION LTD.,
BARRIE, ONTARIO

PIMPLES

Ugly skin blemishes on face or body, Eczema, Pimples, Red Scaly Itching Skin and Athlete's Foot are quickly relieved by NIXODERM. Antiseptic action heals, helps make skin softer, smoother, clearer. Ask your druggist for NIXODERM ointment and soap. Help clean, clear and revitalize your skin. Look better fast.

"Edmonton Symphony B Concert" entertains

The opening of the du Maurier series of pop concerts represents a new start for an old idea, the idea of symphony concerts in a popular vein. The purpose of such concerts is to bring a new dimension to the uses of a symphony orchestra, and to expose new people to the sounds of good music. To a very large extent the concert was successful in its goal, for, of the people who came, three quarters were not regular symphony subscribers, and the orchestra did succeed in making some interesting and unaccustomed noises.

The concert featured two enthusiastic and essentially young artists; the conductor, Ted Kardash, and the guitarist, Chris Jordon, both of whom displayed their talents admirably. Beginning with the crashing, galloping *Light Cavalry Overture*, moving through the descriptive and sensitive *Moldau*, and continuing with selections from musicals right up to the contemporary *Hair*, a broad and reflective sampling of popular music for orchestras was played.

Mr. Kardash took the trouble to explain the background of the music he was conducting before it was played, and each piece warmly and successfully broke some of the ice that seems to grip symphony concerts.

Unfortunately, for economic reasons, the orchestra was reduced to 47 pieces, but that did not seem to dampen the fire of the *Light Cavalry Overture*, which was played and conducted with the vigor of a wild charge. *Oklahoma* for some reason did not seem to be all it could have been, for the arrangement seemed blockish and in some places to lack sensitivity. However, the song "Oh What a Beautiful Morning" did seem to be done with a sense of brightness and vastness which justified the orchestra. The opening theme from *Fiddler on the Roof* was played with great sensitivity and feeling by Charles Dobias, but unfortunately the rest of the arrangement lacked the sensitivity and enthusiasm which had made the opening so exquisite.

Due to difficulties with the music publishers the second half of the concert was not as expected. Most of the Mason Williams arrangements did not arrive so that we were delightfully surprised by the excellent solo guitar of Mr. Jordon, who is a very talented and experienced player. Beginning with *Romance de'Amour* and a light piece by Albien and carrying through with two preludes by Villa Lobos, he enraptured the audience with his relaxed technique and great sense of presence.

Later in the program, he played with the orchestra in a Williams arrangement. Although the sound was very good, it lacked some of the intimate quality which had recommended his solo work.

I felt the arrangements of *West Side Story* and *Hair* were rather poor, although this comment applies much more to the latter than the former. The *West Side Story* arrangement also seemed blocky and insensitive, although in the syncopated brass section from the street scene there were some exciting and controlled sounds coming from

the orchestra. *Hair* was ghastly, with the exception of the excellent oboe work of Robert Cockell at the beginning. But no brilliance could save the arrangement and it seemed to be one of the poorest on the program. Another disappointment was the omission of *Hey Jude*.

The high point of the concert seemed to be Smetana's *Moldau*, which was played broadly and truly musically. This descriptive piece, starting with a burbling between the flutes and clarinets that developed into a broad theme, was played with a sense of form and an enthusiasm which was especially evident in the playing of Charles Dobias.

The *Moldau* almost made up for any deficiencies anywhere else in the concert.

All in all it was a very relaxed concert, even perhaps to the point of some technical slippage, but it was successful in its purposes. If you're prepared for a relaxed and non-classical evening, the series B concerts promise to be very enjoyable. However, for those who are exclusively classically minded, perhaps these evenings may leave a little something to be desired.

—Dan Kenway



fine arts

Your GIRL. Your CREDIT.
OUR DIAMONDS.

Quite a Combination!

Irving Kline

10133 Jasper Avenue

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

CAMPUS DRUG LTD.

Pleasantly Shop . . . ONE STOP for Your
Drug, Cosmetic and Sundry Needs

PRESCRIPTION SERVICE

At Campus Rexall Drug Store you can "Write Your Own Cheque" and save up to \$7.00 just for trying Rexall Super Plenamins, the official vitamin supplement of the National Hockey League. And there's big savings on Super Plenamins Junior Chewables, too. So hurry to Campus Rexall Drug Store, 8623 - 112 Street.

Selection is a pleasure at Campus—one of
Edmonton's largest drug stores

OPEN—9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Mon. to Fri. 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sat.
1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays and Holidays

Phone 433-1615

8623 - 112 Street, Campus Tower Bldg.



Has your
auto insurance rate
gone up again — then
it was already too
high. Call us and find
out how inexpensive
it can be.

Phone: 429-6071

Open 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

"Call and Compare"

ORIENT

JET CHARTERS

\$385

S.F. ↔ TOKYO \$349
S.F. ↔ TAIPEI \$365
S.F. ↔ HONG KONG \$399

ROUND TRIP

CONNECTING FLIGHTS TO
SINGAPORE, MANILA, BANGKOK,
SEOUL AND CALCUTTA.

MANY
FLIGHTS
TO
CHOOSE
FROM
For information
call or write:
Flight Committee
P.O. Box 2549
Stanford, Calif. 94305
Tel. (415) 968-2571

Name

Address

One Way Flights Are Available

Teachers

Teach in
Alberta's beautiful
Peace River Country

The Catholic School Districts of GRANDE PRAIRIE, VALLEYVIEW, SEXSMITH, BEAVERLODGE require for their modern, fully-equipped schools, teachers at all grade levels for the 1971-72 school year.

A representative of these school districts will interview prospective teachers on campus, February 1 and 2, 1971.

To arrange an appointment, contact campus canada manpower office.

Strategy for Canada



by Jim Harding

When I went to public school in Regina a person who had travelled to the United States, even just to Montana or North Dakota, had more status among the students than someone who had been east or to the west coast.

Canada didn't really exist for us. We knew more about events in the (then) 49 states than in the ten provinces. An anti-eastern attitude rooted in the depression had something to do with this attitude (Toronto financiers controlled farm mortgages then) but basically our colonial mentality was responsible. Post-war Canada was a primary market for U.S. capitalism and the attitudes of the first post-war generations reflected the boom mentality. A majority of my friends in public and high school talked openly about Canada becoming a part of the United States.

This colonial mentality is deeply rooted in canadian culture, but it is more a social than a natural culture. The symbols of our colonialism are imposed, not grounded in the realities of our history. U.S. magazines, radio and TV programs (or specially prepared 'subsidiary programs') inject U.S. folklore and propaganda into Canada. It is mainly the mythology of an alienated urban society (much of it a romantic life). It is as often as not inappropriate to the practical lives of the canadian people all of whom have special local and regional characteristics. This social culture is basically middle class in its symbols and this further removes it from the realities of most Canadians.

It is the branch plant market place which integrates the U.S. and canadian cultures more than a common life and work style among the people. Canada as a branch plant satellite has a unique political economy (which I will later

describe). The historical development of the country also has a unique character (e.g. French Canada). Our colonial mentality is strong since as a satellite we are ideologically, not only economically, integrated into the U.S. empire. But in the day-to-day lives of Canadians there is an explosive potential for revolutionary nationalism. As the United States becomes further and further isolated in the world this potential will escalate.

It is part of the rhetoric of the canadian movement to be opposed to chauvinism (both male and national). This is a healthy sentiment but it is necessary to understand the conditions that give rise to chauvinism, not just to oppose it in principle.

National Chauvinism

National chauvinism arises from a defensive posture. Chauvinism in Canada arises as a reaction to the american colonization of the country. As anti-americanism grows here so does canadian chauvinism. Lacking a historical perspective of ourselves (which neither a flag nor formally nationalist school texts will provide) but still reacting to our colonization we end up with an abstract anti-americanism and canadian chauvinism. It is not abstract in that it comes from our own experience but that experience is far more colonial (we are a national nigger) than revolutionary thus far. Until there is struggle our chauvinism will remain.

This chauvinism must of course be challenged, but not with a leftist purism. We do not have to choose between a potentially conservative chauvinism that stresses the symbols of Canada rather than the self-determina-

tion and quality of life of the people and a naive internationalism and humanism which opposes all forms of nationalism in principle. Both these are irrelevant to the task of building a liberation front in Canada. The thing is to challenge the chauvinism in terms of its roots and its potential. It can be a stage towards revolutionary nationalism once the colonial mentality is replaced with an existential understanding of our historical experience as a people.

A militant form of nationalism is beginning to develop in Canada—mainly among the young. It is militant because people are willing to struggle and take the necessary risks because of it. The value of self determination is central to this new militancy. It takes autonomous people to struggle for an autonomous land. As the libertarian ethic grows among youth in Canada, so too can a militant nationalism.

This is not the nationalism of the social democrats (New Democratic party). Their nationalist rhetoric 'Canada must be socialist to be independent' plays only a minor role in breaking up our colonial mentality but it remains of an academic, parliamentary variety. In a sense it is chauvinist since symbolism and form, not personal commitment, lies behind it. Somehow new content (nationalism and bureaucratic socialism) and the same old forms (parliamentary politics, centralism, etc.) is going to provide freedom for the canadian people. Analysis will show that this is not only a false position but a totally irrelevant one.

Revolutionary Nationalism

Chauvinist forms of nationalism in Canada will be transformed into revolutionary nationalism through political struggle that is rooted in the understanding of canadian history.

A strategy for Canada must therefore be both political and intellectual. The development of knowledge becomes a form of political action when it helps liberate people from their enslavement. It is historical knowledge which makes direct action into revolutionary struggle.

The orthodox and academic approaches to canadian history do not take into account the struggles that have shaped our history so they do not have ideas that are relevant for the present struggle. Revolutionaries will have to start afresh—using old historical information and uncovering the new—but reinterpreting our history in terms of colonization. The colonization of British North America to 1776 and of 'Canada' after that is the vital trend in our history. It is an understanding of this that can ultimately relate the Quebec movement, the youth and student movements and the regional movements of working people now developing in Canada. All are potentially revolutionary because they all have the seeds of an anti-imperialist sentiment.

Both the 'American Revolution' and 'Canada's Confederation' have been mystified and the history surrounding these developments distorted. The left has been affected by this ignorance as much as any group. U.S. radicals rarely show an understanding of the so-called American Revolution. Instead of realizing that a domestic elite won militarily over a foreign elite—replacing a mercantilist economy with a national capitalist (and ultimately imperialist) one—they often imply that their revolution was for national liberation. That is the way U.S. history is taught and such confusion and ignorance is one price citizens of the main imperialist nation in the world have to pay.

In Canada, because of our colonial mentality (and ignorance) the left still tends to think in terms of a formal concept of "Canada" (i.e. in terms of the ideology of the nation state). There are specific reasons for this. The militant left in Canada has come from a narrow, a typical background and has (as yet) only had limited political experience. Our colonial mentality will only be broken when radicals come to know the contradictions of canadian society in a personal way. So far there has been very little real political struggle for the new left. All of us were indoctrinated (e.g. in schools) with the ideology of the nation state. The rhetoric of our movement has thus far stayed abstracted from canadian realities. Our radicalism is thus more academic than existential. 'We know' more, in an academic sense, about the Russian, Chinese and Cuban revolutions than about our own history. Such is a poor beginning and footing for making our own revolution.

Dialects of Colonization

The typical view of the American Revolution and Canada's Confederation is rooted in a formal political ideology. It goes something like this: The Americans defeated the British colonialists and established an independent, free nation. The founding fathers of Canada met and established an independent, free nation. A military struggle was required in the U.S. case but diplomacy worked in the second. In both cases freedom was equated with the creation of a nation state.

The political and economic forces behind these formalities are usually ignored. Rather than events like

the Boston Tea Party being fundamental to the American Revolution it was restrictions placed on New England trappers and traders by the Quebec Act of 1774. The conflict between the american and british elites over markets was brought to a head by this act. Both the english-french and english-american conflicts were at play at the same time. This shows how the dialects of colonization, not formal events, shaped the history of north America.

The british mercantilist (and later 'free trade') system lost control of the territory south of the 49th parallel but regained it in the north (The French had already been colonized.) The creation of the United States constituted a break from european colonialism and the beginning of american imperialism. The imperialism included the genocide of the native population, the black slave trade and military and economic expansion into the southern and Pacific hemispheres. After 1776 the U.S. empire spread until today it controls about 60 per cent of the world wealth.

The formation of Canada parallels the decline of the british empire. Canada—as a co-ordinated military and political system—was formed partly as a defensive move against the expanding U.S. system and partly to further the colonization of the Northwest.

The colonization of North America is not something that ended with the growth of national political forms (the BNA Act). The form of colonization has simply changed. The new political forms often facilitated the new colonization. (The BNA Act gives the provinces control over natural resources. Such facilitates the north-south process of continentalism.) French Canada was colonized, mainly militarily. After North America was divided into the remains of the british empire and the beginnings of the american empire the forms of colonization were further changed. The northwest was colonized through land settlement and Indian reserves, both with the help of the RCMP and the military. The struggles for self-determination by the native people in 1869 and 1885 symbolize the resistance to the colonization of the northwest. In his effect, Louis Riel was one of the few revolutionary nationalists in our history.

The colonization by the United States has varied, being mainly economic but always ready militarily (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Vietnam, etc.—Canada?).

American Expansionism

Since the last war the U.S. empire has begun to expand northward. Its southern and pacific expansion has been maximized and Canada constitutes a new frontier. The added fact that the United States is facing growing opposition from its other colonies and satellites makes Canada vital for extracting scarce resources (water, oil, etc.) Continentalism—Canada as a geographic and corporate branch plant—is then the newest dynamic of U.S. imperialism.

Canadians have been colonized continually. The native and french canadian struggle for self-determination symbolizes the resistance to this but the total population has also suffered. The federal-provincial political party system and the ideology of the nation state specific to this system has diverted consciousness from this fact of continued colonization, but the people—in their economic dependency and in their colonial mentality—nevertheless prove it.

Once our formal idea of Canada is demystified through a study of the colonization of North America, revolutionaries will be in a position to initiate national liberation politics. This form of politics will be aimed at exposing how the regional political economies reflect our continued colonization. The regional cultural make-up of the people and their potential concern with self determination (controlling their own lives in a co-operative way) will be the basis of a resistance movement.

Once awareness struggles of self determination replaces the ideology of the nation state the canadian people can begin to see though the liberal rhetoric which presently functions to integrate Canada into the U.S. empire.

Our colonization is a continual process and we must therefore look ahead and locate the future in present trends. It has not stopped with the complicity of the Thatchers, Mannings, Bennetts and Trudeaus.

U.S. capitalism must expand to survive and it must plan to expand. As the newest of the new frontiers, there are plans for Canada.

Resistance to colonization in the past came from the two most exploited groups: the natives and the French. The picture of an anglo-saxon explorer-trader sitting at the helm of a canoe being guided by an Indian and paddled by several french voyageurs is not at all surreal. The french resistance was ultimately smashed on the Plains of Abraham and the native resistance at Batoche. The british mercantilist-industrial system thus spread from the east to the west coast. The decline of the british empire brought a halt to the expansion in Canada. Canada thus remained a social structure along the southern transportation and communications system and line of cities.

American capital has been taking over the areas of declining empires across the globe (mainly French and English). This has happened in Canada as well. An east-to-west colonization (British) thus has been replaced by a north-to-south one (U.S.). As the United States reached its limits of expansion in the southern and Pacific hemispheres it again looked to the north as it had briefly at the beginning of the 1800's. A wealth of resources exists here and the new colonization is well underway.

An analysis of the mid-Canada Corridor will show us the extent of this new colonization. Because the canadian movement (as yet) does not have its own press and because the people of Canada have been and will continue to be kept ignorant of plans and the ramifications of the new colonization, I will deal with the corridor in detail. On the basis of my analysis I will outline how a national liberation strategy for Canada can best be developed.

Mid-Canada Corridor

A brochure describes the Corridor as a: "coast-to-coast development corridor from two to five hundred miles in width running across Newfoundland through Labrador, northern Quebec, south of James Bay, then across northwestern Ontario, through northern Manitoba with a spur into Churchill, Saskatchewan and Alberta where the Corridor splits into three parts, one going into the Northwest Territories up the Mackenzie River Valley to the Arctic Ocean at Inuvik and Tuktoyatuk, another into the Yukon Territory, and the third into the Peace Rupert sector of British Columbia."

The mid-Canada Corridor corporation held its first conference at Lakehead University in August, 1969. The sponsors of that conference were the government of Ontario and the universities of Alberta, British Columbia, Guelph, Lakehead, Laurentian, Laval, Manitoba, Memorial of Newfoundland, McGill, Montreal, and Saskatchewan. This sponsorship again shows how southern Ontario functions as the metropolis and the other provinces as the hinterland in Canada. The power of capital (ism) is centred in Toronto and, as part of the continentalism, profits are seeped into southern Ontario from Quebec and the Maritimes and the prairies and the west coast, and, via U.S.-controlled subsidiaries then go into the United States. Ontario's role in continentalism is seen explicitly in the Corridor.

The sponsorship also shows how the university has become totally integrated (for research and training) into the continentalist process. U.S. radicals have attacked their universities for being racist and imperialist institutions. Canadian radicals are beginning to see how their universities are becoming branch plants for U.S. corporate interests, and, as such, need to be attacked as part of the national liberation strategy.

Nationalistic Capitalism

The nationalism is clearly a symbolic type only. The quality of people's lives—their self-determination and freedom—is not important. The corporate system of control and profits, aided by the nation state and its rhetoric, is what the other corridor is all about. The corporatism is so thorough that it would amount to being a totalitarian use of technology. The company towns would reduce human existence to the goals of the corporation, using modern science (both social and natural) and technology to rationalize the process of resource extraction.

In an imperialist era, national (canadian) capitalism and international (corporate) capitalism amount to the same thing. Capitalism is an international system and U.S. capital is the locus of it. So-called canadian private enterprise, canadian shares and government subsidies may be used to build the infrastructure that is necessary for international (mainly U.S.) corporations to move in and exploit resources and market goods, but the control and ownership will ultimately end up with the latter. Capitalism with an all-canadian facade would then lay the groundwork for the new colonization of this country. All-canadian capitalism could easily prove to be the best strategy for U.S. imperialism here.

When the reality of U.S. control and ownership of industry in Canada (two-thirds in major industries) and the related lack of an independent national bourgeoisie is admitted, the nationalistic concept of the Corridor presently being propagandized seems absurd. But that does not mean that another more realistic (imperialist) concept won't develop as the colonization of the north proceeds. After all concepts are easy to come by. What matters is the system of power and control that lies behind a concept. And the system behind the Corridor—which will bring it into operation—is U.S. imperialism.

At the conference the experts (some honest, others brown-nosing) provided a multitude of reasons why the Corridor was not a responsible idea. Ecologists criticized the plans, but since when have corporations considered the consequences of their plunder: For example there was much concern about the Corridor polluting the north, but reporting on the conference's discussion of pollution a newspaper stated:

"... this problem could almost be said to be irrelevant. The general feeling was that now that the public has become conscious of the problem, answers were being found."

As well, population analysts criticized the notion that the Corridor will be necessary to absorb Canada's population growth. The Corridor propaganda talks of Canada having a population of 120 million by 2067. The analysts commented that our resources cannot support this population (and we shouldn't allow it to rise to this) and if it is to raise significantly the real growth will be in the large cities now existing (more canadian ghettos).

Such criticisms stocked up and it became abundantly clear that the Corridor was an attempt to pretend that present social problems don't exist and that more capitalist expansion can somehow avoid more social problems in the future. The idea failed to cover up reality but when did realities (consequences) ever stop capitalist expansion?

Resisting the Corridor must be a priority for any revolutionary strategy for Canada because it is the first comprehensive plan for the colonization of the north. (The process is well underway, however—the Columbia River Treaty). It is based on a nationalist rhetoric (that can appeal to a national chauvinism) that covers over an imperialist venture. It is a total plan — affecting all regions and provinces—and hence must be countered with a total strategy. It forces us to face the reality of U.S. imperialism here and the role of canadian state capitalism within it. It is a challenge to cease basing our radical ideas on events outside Canada. It

The advisory council for this conference shows its capitalist makeup. This council includes seven corporate capitalists: Baker of Foundation Co. of Canada; Griffith of The Steel Co. of Canada; Bovey of Northern and Central Gas Co.; Harrington of The Royal Trust Co.; Hart of The Bank of Montreal; Crump of CPR; and Powis of Noranda Mines. It includes two state capitalists: MacMillan of CNR and Pratte of Air Canada and the president of the Canadian Labor Congress, MacDonald. (It also includes the director of the Arctic Institute of North America.)

The integration of the union bureaucracies into the corporate society is once again shown. This alliance between corporate and state capitalism and the CLC means that the union bureaucrats will try to keep labor unrest and the disruption of capitalist expansion to a minimum. (The union heads of workers building the Columbia River Treaty dams have already made no-strike agreements to ensure a smooth sellout of our resources.)

This council also presents an 'all-canadian' facade to the Corridor. Air Canada; Canadian National; Canadian Pacific; Canada Ltd. this and Canada Ltd. that. Oh Canada. One begins to have a conditioned reflex to the word if you hear it enough.

The chairman of the conference and the corporation (Richard Rohmer) even added a tone of canadian nationalism to the conference. In his opening address he stated:

"The time to move is now if we are to preserve our sovereignty and control over our lands and over our destiny as a nation."

A conference brochure reinforced this 'nationalism':

"... invitations to participate in the conference will be extended only to canadian corporations and other organizations which are canadian-controlled."

Rohmer was a past federal candidate for the Progressive Conservatives in Toronto. Many Conservatives have talked of developing more transportation and industry across Canada's north. Perhaps the Corridor is really an attempt by canadian nationalists (red tory types?) to develop Canada for Canadians.

What are we to make of a conference and a corporation that is clearly capitalist and seemingly nationalist? What are we to make of it in terms of what we earlier stated about chauvinistic nationalism and revolutionary nationalism? Is the 'nationalism' of the corridor a form that can ever become militant?

We have to look at the corporate structure of the Corridor to answer these questions. The share capital for the corporation is to be all-canadian. Also, in Rohmer's words:

"... the corporations would own land upon which new cities and industries are built; the land would be available to home owners and developers on a longterm lease basis. It would undertake with canadian private enterprises the financing construction of railways, highways, pipelines, communications systems, schools, hospitals, university housing, industries and all the basic elements to implement (the Corridor) ..."

This sounds like a new, more rationalized chain of company towns. As a news story on the idea of mobile cities stated:

"The whole city, houses, street, all facilities are transportable. A city such as this can be brought in, erected the resources exploited, and the city can move on."

This nationalistic capitalism and its sophisticated methods would leave Canada with a chain of Sudburs.

shows us how anti-capitalism and anti-imperialism positions are reconciled by a national liberation strategy. It forces us to prove whether or not we are serious: whether or not we want the luxury of revolutionary rhetoric without the commitments of revolutionary struggle. The second and total colonization of this land will not be stopped with an academic or sectarian leftism but with a revolutionary nationalism—a national liberation movement that is anticapitalist and anti-imperialist in a way specific to our situation. The satellite political economy can only be exposed and countered by such an orientation.

It is necessary to demystify the notion of 'strategy'. The word has come to have a reified meaning, unrelated to the commitments and actions that any strategic analysis should imply.

A number of tactics—timed and ordered in such a way that a desired effect is had (the growth of the movement both in numbers and consciousness being a vital criterion) is what constitutes a strategy in practice. Once we get away from the academic idea of strategy (fulfilling certain logical criteria—ignoring the reality of the praxis of radicals) we can begin to evolve regional strategies that can build a national liberation movement.

Cost-Price Squeeze

These tactics must be regional because the regional political economies establish the context within which the struggle will occur. It is fine to romanticize a national strategy but the specific makeup of regions (the characteristics of the developing political economy; the history of radicalism, etc.) must be the basis of tactics. The increasing militancy of the western farmers is related to the international wheat market, the so-called 'cost-price squeeze', and the history of the farmers' movement itself. The strong separatist sentiment in northern Ontario results from the continued economic and political exploitation of the north by the capitalist power in the south. The nationalism in Quebec will never be understood until the particular history of the french nation and the capitalist political economy in Quebec is grasped. And so on ... The form and content of national liberation politics in each region will depend on such specifications.

Attempts to build a national radical organization in Canada have failed not because they were premature. They have failed because the nation of a national radical movement is rooted in our colonial mentality. Acceptance of the ideology of the nation state seeing ourselves in terms of the federal-provincial state) and our related ignorance about the colonization of Canada (and growing continental trend) has kept past radicals from studying and acting in terms of their regional political economy. National organizations have been the panacea for those who have little or no understanding of how imperialism works around them.

Once the history of Canada is specified it becomes clear that particular immigration patterns and a particular development of the political economy (among other things) have combined to create a particular political culture in each region. If we wish to work among and with the people to build a real national liberation movement we must understand the political culture within which we are organizing. A national liberation movement needs to be firmly rooted in the regional realities.

This analysis has several implications for the way organizing should be done in Canada. National vanguard organizations are largely irrelevant to the task of building a national liberation movement because they are too removed from the regional political cultures and political economies that determine the context of struggle. A formalized, sectarian leftism develops from such organizations and the development of the historic consciousness required to nurture a revolutionary nationalism is impeded. Such groups have continually diverted our attention from the struggle at home and hung us up on academic and sectarian debates about past revolutions. This is true even if the vanguard groups have a nationalist rhetoric. This form of leftism therefore must be countered; but by a regional praxis, not a counter-rhetoric.

The analysis also helps to clarify the ongoing debates over Canadian nationalism. Many quarrel in abstract about 'nationalism'. Some say that nationalism is a secondary issue. (Some even say it is a reactionary issue.)

They argue that an anti-capitalist line must be stressed above everything. This tidy position forgets that struggle for the self-determination of a people is the basis of an anti-imperialist sentiment. And in the 20th century there cannot be an anti-capitalist sentiment that is not also an anti-imperialist one. A national liberation politics is the only viable foundation for this. I often think that the simplistic anti-capitalist, non-nationalist position is rooted in a bureaucratic, non-libertarian view of socialism (with Stalinist implications) because it ignores the history and political culture of people.

There are others who want a nationalist position that is not explicitly anti-imperialist. Those in and around the NDP and the magazine Canadian Dimension who say Canada must ultimately be socialist to be independent are an example. They naively believe that independence can be achieved legalistically (without a militant revolutionary nationalism) and that capitalism can be reformed or replaced through a parliamentary strategy. They fail to understand that capitalism today is international and that it cannot be countered by an unprincipled chauvinist nationalism. These unprincipled nationalists are the kind that will be fooled by the kind of rhetoric that the Corridor is spreading. Focussing on state power and ignoring the nature of the political economy (satellite state capitalism), these nationalists are prepared to make alliances and compromises to a point of accepting the colonization of the land. They are the ones who attack the militant nationalists in an attempt to dissociate themselves from any real struggle. Keeping their status within the satellite is ultimately more important than a commitment to the liberation of the country. Their habits are capitalist even though their rhetoric is socialist. (Colonial mentality underlies this.) And the corporations are not afraid of words that do not imply acts.

There are also those who argue that Canada is already too integrated into the United States to develop a national liberation movement. This too is a false position. For one thing, Canada's north is just now becoming the frontier for U.S. imperialism. The fact that 20 million here are now relatively integrated into the corporate ideology does not mean that the new, more total colonization should not be resisted. Such a logic forgets the crisis that the U.S. empire now faces because of the national liberation movements abroad and the resistance movement at home. Even if Canada will be further colonized, the task of revolutionaries is to build further opposition to the empire and develop the foundation for a liberation movement.

If we do not specifically oppose our increasing colonization it is impossible to develop an anti-capitalist movement here. The struggle against the colonization of Canada will be the basis of any libertarian socialism that develops here. Such will not come from the liberal groupings that oppose imperialism else-

where and/or work for reforms in capitalism at home (like the NDP). If our choice is to work for revolutionary change, this means developing a revolutionary nationalism as part of a continual struggle against our own colonization.

Some argue that nationalism based on regional strategies cannot lead to an anti-capitalist movement. They argue that regional separatism will fragment the social grouping that constitute the working classes. In the realm of tidy logical (non-dialectical) theory such may make sense. In the world of political struggle it does not. People must begin their struggle from their experience and their experience has contradictions (in ideology and commitments) out of which any radicalism must develop. If a national liberation movement is to develop (and such a movement must be non-authoritarian, hence decentralized) people must begin with regional issues and through political struggles come to see how the system and their problems are structurally related. Issues will then begin to form a hierarchy with a revolutionary change in the political economy symbolizing specifically desired changes.

There cannot be revolutionary theory without revolutionary practice and there can be no revolutionary practice without issues that are rooted in contradictions in the regional political economy. The increasing awareness of the international (corporate) social and economic structures of imperialism provides a new potential for recognizing such relationships.

Most of our confusion about nationalism comes from our colonial mentality. A deep socialization to the ideology of the nation state makes it difficult to see that self-determination (national liberation) will entail the abolition of the repressive structures of the nation state. These structures are increasingly synonymous with those of capitalism (hence the term 'state capitalism') and therefore a revolution within the present state form is impossible. This is what makes all parliamentary and Leninist strategies inappropriate to the Canadian situation.

Mystification of Experience

Such colonial mentality keeps us from distinguishing between state capitalism and the historic experience of the Canadian people. The relationship of the people to the land and to the man-made environment is not reducible to the social and economic relationships of capitalism. These relationships mediate our lives, but, as a colonial land, we have a national culture which can be the basis of opposition and resistance to the system of power and control which maintains them. The contradictions (class) within the social and economic relationships are then complemented by the ones resulting from colonization.

Ignorant of our history, we often see ourselves through grand theory. A vulgar leftism easily fits with a colonial mentality. Those who talk of "seizing state power" are the same people who fail to understand

state capitalism and who associate nationalism with the ideology of the nation state; not with the struggle for national liberation. Our colonial mentality also often leads us to see our situation through the categories of the U.S. movement. This is perhaps our greatest error at the present. What is really an ignorance of the Canadian regions and an inability to see how an anti-capitalist and anti-imperialist position implies, in practice, a national liberation orientation is often cloaked in abstracted analysis based on imported categories. The detrimental effects of the US movement on Canada must be continually evaluated. Our colonial mentality often shows in our inability to critically evaluate the appropriateness of radical style and rhetoric from the United States for our own struggle. We will clarify our own situation when we learn to challenge all those who import or deduce (deduction is bourgeois logic) analysis from abroad.

In dealing with the US movement we should be clear about our own priorities. I have argued that national liberation based in regional tactics must be the locus of all of them. Once (and if) this is accepted it is bound to shift our priorities. The anti-war sector of the Canadian movement must be related to the armed forces and military research of the satellite government and not to be an appendage to the issues and actions of the US movement. We will have to recognize that a constant analysis of Quebec nationalism and not of the black movement in the states must be a priority of national liberations movement throughout Canada. The tactics for dealing with the NDP must come directly from our experience. There is no comparable situation anywhere. We need the imagination to start over—to become conscious of how our colonial mentality has affected our rhetoric and tactics (and how this relates to our general inaction — we are afraid of anarchy and mindless activism before we have even started to act)—and rethink ourselves from the beginning.

As an example, an evaluation of the week of confrontations against the Corridor conference at Lakehead University in August should be more important in our critical development of tactics than Chicago, Columbia, San Francisco State, etc. Since we all have more access to news from the United States than from other parts of Canada we must deliberately develop a revolutionary media to help establish our own priorities. It is a further sign of colonial mentality that we know more about U.S. radicalism than about our own. The regional political economies are not the basis of continentalism. They make awareness of radicalism across the country difficult.

The labor, farm, native and student movements in Canada are rooted in events specific to our history. That history is characterized by colonization. The more we learn about this history and why past movements were or weren't nurturing a revolutionary nationalism that gave an anti-capitalist, anti-imperialist sentiment some basis in our political cultures, the faster we will be able to join the other forces on the globe that are working for human liberation. This land need not become part of the capitalist wasteland. It need not become integrated into the insanity of capitalist or any other form of urbanization. Those who will make it an insane wasteland already have power in governments, industry and education. It is time that the total struggle against imperialism in Canada was waged.

Our radicalism means nothing if it does not begin and end in a political understanding of, and struggle in, this country. We may wish for peace and an end for imperialism elsewhere but we can only work for this in our own lives in our own land.

Stolen from the Chevron



STUDENTS' UNION TEACH-IN

The New Nationalism: Prospects and Perspectives

Dinwoodie Lounge

Tues. and Wed., Jan. 26 and 27

Tuesday Afternoon at 2:00

PROFESSOR MELVILLE WATKINS

Author of The Waffle Manifesto

MANIFESTO

ECONOMICS

Economics Professor at University of Toronto

Tuesday Evening at 7:30

Wednesday Morning at 10:30

ALVIN HAMILTON, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture in the Diefenbaker Government
and member of the Committee for an Independent
Canada

Wednesday Afternoon at 2:00

DEBATE

JAMES LAXER, author of the "Energy Poker Game",
contender for leadership of the N.D.P.,
history lecturer at Queen's University

and

HU HARRIES, Edmonton M.P., and former Dean of
Commerce at U. of A.

PANEL OF U. of A. PROFESSORS

PROF. ART DAVIS (Dept. of Sociology)
PROF. T. C. POCKLINGTON (Political Science)
PROF. THELMA OLIVER (Political Science)

and

PROF. LEO JOHNSTONE, Canadian History Professor
at Waterloo University

(All classes cancelled so that you can attend this important
Teach-In)

January 26 DINWOODIE LOUNGE January 27

Gateway Sports

Bears show visitors how sweet revenge can be

By KEN IRVING
Bobcats 3, Bears 14
Huskies 3, Bears 8

It has been said that revenge is sweet. The members of the Golden Bear hockey squad would certainly agree with this statement following weekend hockey action at Varsity Arena.

With the memories of two earlier Western Canada Intercollegiate Hockey League defeats still fresh in their minds, the Bruins proceeded to demolish Brandon University Bobcats 14-3 on Friday evening and trounce the University of Saskatchewan Huskies 8-3 the following night.

The Albertans came out flying in the Brandon contest, with the obvious intent of inflicting the same humiliation on the Bobcats which the Brandon club had inflicted on them two weeks previous in a 9-7 upset victory in the Manitoba centre.

Bob Galloway was back in the Bruin nets after sitting out the last four league contests due to an uncertainty in his eligibility status. Galloway did not suffer from overwork in the game, being called upon to handle only nine shots while his teammates showered Ted Temple in the Brandon cage with 58 drives. Galloway was beaten on two Bobcat breakaways and on another occasion with the goal stick lying in the corner after it had been knocked from his hand.

The Bobcats were never really in the contest as the Bears were all over them at every move. The fine forechecking of the Alberta crew prevented the Bobcats from developing any form of consistent attack. The Brandon crew took advantage of the few Bear errors to score their three markers.

A new line consisting of Dave Couves, Marcel St. Arnaud and Bob Reddick was unveiled by coach Clare Drake for the weekend's action. The line proved to be a dominant force in the two contests, accounting for nine of the 21 Alberta scoring plays.

Steve Carlyle turned in two fine performances, and was particularly brilliant in Friday's contest. Carlyle was all over the ice, leading rushes and breaking up the Bobcat attack.

Harvey Poon, who also turned in a fine performance, and Reddick with three each, Jack Gibson and St. Arnaud with two apiece, and Clarence Wanchulak, George Repka, Gerry Hornby and Carlyle with singles tallied for the Bears. Roy and Jim McLachlan and Garth Freeman notched the Brandon markers. The Bobcats took eight of 14 penalties.

STRONG CHECKING PERFORMANCE

On Saturday night the Bruins came out in much the same fashion as the previous evening. The club came on right from the opening whistle and came within inches of scoring in the first few seconds of play. These opening few seconds set the trend for the rest of the action to follow.

Once again the Bears displayed a strong checking game to foil the Husky drives. The Bears were on top of the Huskies, with the exception of a few lapses, throughout the contest.

Several of the Bears experienced bad luck around the Saskatchewan net. Had things been bouncing a little better for the Bruins the score could have easily reached Friday's total. Repka and Poon both had particularly bad luck, both missing on good scoring opportunities.

The contest was a rather tame affair with the Bears tagged with six penalties and the Saskatchewan club with four. The Huskies showed the effects of an overtime loss in Calgary the previous evening, as they were tiring badly near the end of the game.

Dave Couves and Gibson with two each, and Carlyle, Hornby, St. Arnaud and Reddick netted the Bear markers, while Hugh Christiaens, Greg Homenick and Ken Hanley counted for the Sled-dogs.

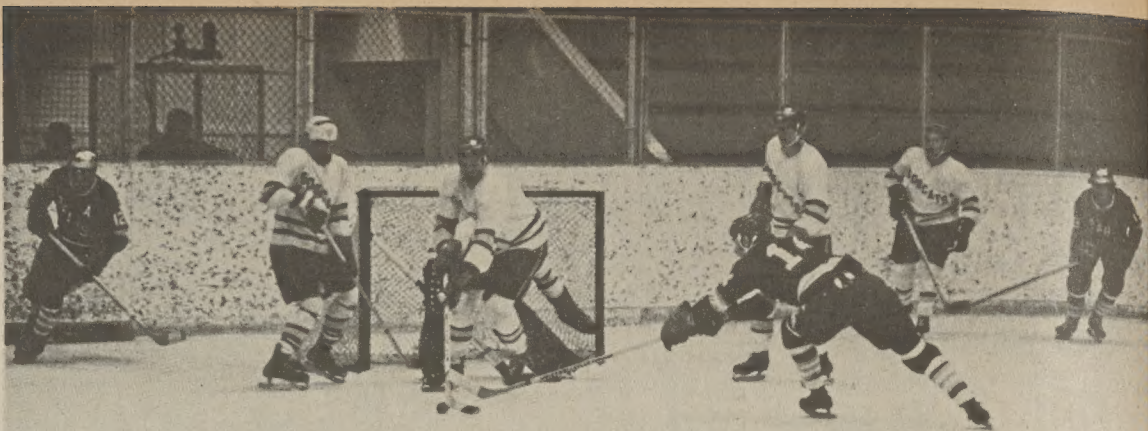
Doug Duncan in the Husky cage handled 44 Bear drives while the Huskies fired 24 at Galloway in the Alberta net.

The victories gave the Bears a firm grip on fourth place in league standings. The next action for the Bruins will be on Friday and Saturday. On Friday the University of Winnipeg Wesmen will be in town and on Saturday the Bears will meet the University of Manitoba Bisons, present league leaders, in an important contest.

In other action in the WCIHL on the weekend the Calgary Dinosaurs defeated Saskatchewan 5-3 in overtime, and Brandon 8-5, UBC defeated Manitoba 5-3 and Winnipeg 14-3, Manitoba trimmed Victoria 5-2 and, in the battle of the cellar dwellers, Victoria beat Winnipeg 8-4.

WCIHL STANDINGS

	W	L	F	A	Pts.
Manitoba	11	1	76	37	22
UBC	9	3	87	45	18
Calgary	9	3	67	38	18
Alberta	7	5	72	48	14
Brandon	4	8	53	76	8
Saskatchewan	4	8	48	66	8
Winnipeg	2	10	44	92	4
Victoria	2	10	34	80	4



—George Drohomirecki photos

PUCK COACH CLARE DRAKE rearranged his lines for weekend WCIHL action and results were astonishing. Above, the Jack Gibson-Harvey Poon-Gerry Hornby combination buzzes around the Brandon net in a 14-3 Bear triumph. In the bottom view, Dave Couves bangs one home against Saskatchewan Huskies, on a set-up by Marcel St. Arnaud (9). Bob Reddick was the other member of this line and he picked up five goals in the two games.

Mitchelson's crew now in third

Cagers choke against Bobcats but rebound to slaughter hapless Cougars

By RON TERNOWAY

Bears 80, Brandon 81 (OT)
Bears 108, Regina 58

REGINA—Coach Barry Mitchelson sat in the corner of his Brandon hotel room, shoulders sagged with disappointment as he pored over the game statistics.

But there were only two important numbers on those sheets, and they were 81 for Brandon Bobcats and 80 for the Bears.

Less than an hour earlier, the battling Bobcats had upset his Golden Bears in overtime, and Mitchelson still couldn't figure out just what had happened.

Finally he was able to collect his thoughts. "I think it was a combination of three factors," he said. "First, and most important, we didn't realize we were in a ball game until the second half. Second was that train ride, and lastly, the officiating."

But some 24 hours later, the veteran mentor's disposition was more than slightly improved, thanks to a 108-58 humiliation of Regina Cougars here in the Saskatchewan capital.

Bobcats quickly built up a 16-7 lead against the listless first string, and Mitchelson sent in substitutions. Within five minutes, the subs had knotted the score at 20 points apiece, but then the regulars came back in and the Bears were down 37-32 at the half.

Things didn't get any better in the second session, and there were only two minutes left when Bears went ahead for the first time in the game. The score then was 68-66.

The teams traded baskets, and Bobby Morris put the Bears ahead 72-70 with only 13 seconds left.

But the fighting Bobcats weren't through, as Frank Vaira's shot at the final buzzer sent the game into overtime.

It was in the overtime that the officiating finally broke down, as the referees called two technical fouls on the Bears, one an unbelievable call on Dick DeKlerk for touching the ball after the Bears had scored. The officials in effect handed Brandon the game on a slightly tarnished silver platter, as technical fouls give possession of the ball to the other team after the shot. The Bobcats were able to stall and take their shots when they wanted to and the Bears were forced to go at them and take a foul to regain possession of the ball.

DeKlerk leads Bears

Vaira sparked the Bobcats with 27 points, while Bill Moody added 23. DeKlerk threw in 21 for the Albertans and Owen Cameron was good for 19 points. Brandon shot an excellent 55 per cent from the floor, while the Bears were good on 45 per cent of their attempts.

Saturday a fired-up crew hit Regina, and the Cougars and their fans are still suffering from shell-shock. Mitchelson's squad, venting their frustrations of the night before, really poured it on the Cougars who were never in the game. At the half they were already down 57-33, and the gymnasium resembled a morgue more than a place of battle as the stunned crowd watched the relentless green unit pile up the points.

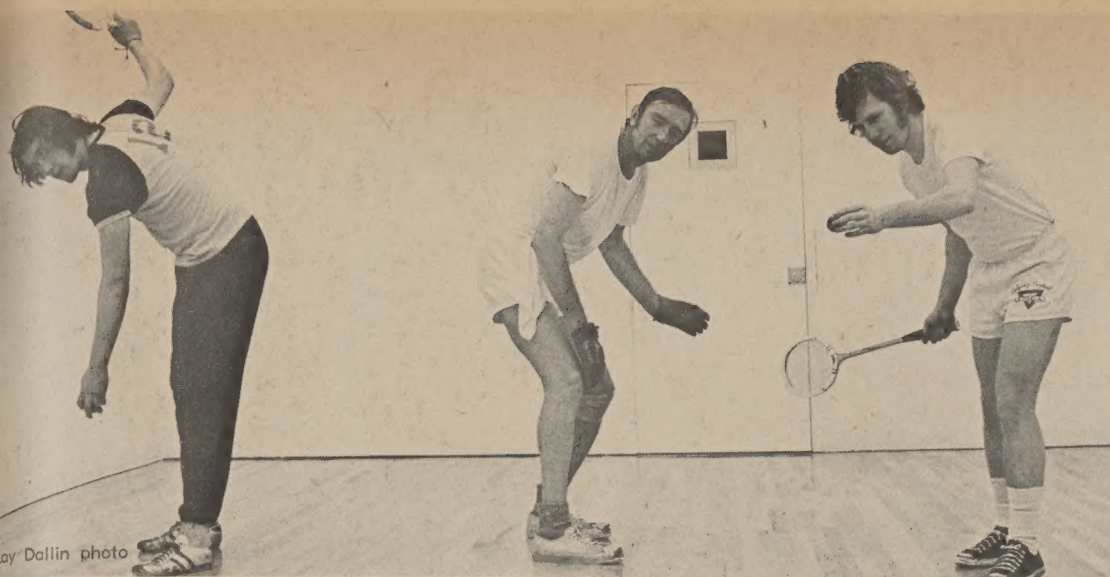
Mitchelson substituted freely, and all ten Bears got into the game and onto the scoresheet. Wally Dick, who netted the 100th point, lead the Bears with 20 points, while Larry Nowak and Morris each scored 17. Sharp-shooting Wes Britton scored 18 for the hapless Cougars, and Neil Jacoby hit for 15. Bears shot 48 per cent from the floor.

Friday's loss to Brandon eliminated the Bears from the race for top spot in the Western Canada Intercollegiate Basketball League, barring any major upsets. Should the Bruins win all their remaining games, they could at best finish second behind Manitoba, who dumped the UBC Thunderbirds for the second time 82-70 at home Friday. Bears are now 8-3, UBC is 10-2 and the frontrunning Bisons have only one loss in 11 games, that one to the Bears in the league opener.

In other games on the weekend, Calgary Dinosaurs lost to Saskatchewan 62-54 before hammering the Cougars 78-46, Brandon took Lethbridge 81-71, the Huskies beat Lethbridge 80-67, Winnipeg edged Victoria 70-68, before dropping a 79-61 count to UBC and Manitoba rapped Victoria 81-50.

STANDINGS

	W	L	GBL
Manitoba	10	1	-
UBC	10	2	1/2
Alberta	8	3	2
Winnipeg	6	5	4
Saskatchewan	5	6	5
Lethbridge	5	7	5 1/2
Victoria	5	7	5 1/2
Calgary	5	7	5 1/2
Brandon	4	8	6 1/2
Regina	0	12	11



Increased organization planned for court games

All court games enthusiasts can now look forward to increased organization in the sports of handball, racquetball, and squash on campus.

A committee has been formed with the hope of organizing and furthering the development of the three sports on campus. The need for the committee has resulted from the tremendous increase in participation by both students and faculty which has resulted from the completion of the new facilities. The committee will be used as a liaison between the athletic department

and the participants in the sports.

The committee hopes to be able to act as an organ of communication between participants, participants and faculty, and between participants and various tournament organizers. As a result of the committee it is hoped that the level of competition and calibre of play can be improved.

It is hoped that home and home competitions can be arranged with other universities.

Chuck Moser, of the Athletic Department, will act as co-ordinator between the department and the committee.

FACILITIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA for racquet sports are second to none in Canada and probably North America with the addition of the physical education complex. Here, from right to left, Bill French demonstrates the game of racquetball, Joe Cahill shows how it's done in handball, while Jim Sier gets set to play a little squash.

\$ 100,000⁰⁰ CLEARANCE SALE

SKIS BLIZZARD

REG.	DISC.	SALE
FAN 2000	89.95	72.44
Metal	109.95	97.97
Alu Glass	112.00	101.00
Met - Glass	139.00	109.95
Fibreglass	150.00	128.88
Special	225.00	174.00
Glass	225.00	159.95
Faszination -	200.00	139.95
Metal	225.00	149.95
Exclusive -		
Met -		
Glass		
Formel Racer		
Met -		
Glass		

ERBACHER

Carrera -	225.00	174.00
Glass	225.00	159.95
Sky Dart -	200.00	139.95
Metal	225.00	149.95
Nova Dart -		
Metal		

ARLBERG

SL - 606 -	149.50	139.95
Glass	125.00	105.00
Electra -	119.50	97.97
Met -	79.50	68.88
Heiss -	49.50	38.88
Glass	38.00	26.66
Eiger -	38.00	26.66
Glass		
Grand Prix -		
Wood		
Mirage -		
Wood		
Insbrook -		
Wood		

HOLZNER FUTURA—Glass 5 & 6 BUCKLE BOOTS

LADOMITE	85.00	64.80
FIBRE-GLASS	91.00	74.00
	100.00	84.00
	135.00	100.00
	225.00	159.00
SAN MARCO	180.00	119.00
FOAM	160.00	99.00
	85.00	64.80
DORADO	74.00	59.00
ARLBERG		

SKIS—BOOTS—POLES
BINDINGS—SWEATERS
JACKETS—TOUQUES
CARRIERS

SKI JACKETS

REG.	DISC.	SALE
DOWN FILLED	42.50	28.88

SWEATERS

REG.	Up To	DISC.	SALE
	45.00	26.00	19.00

SKI RACKS

Reg.	Now
11.95-40.00	8.95-31.00

BINDINGS

Heel and Toe	All Step Ins
Marker	
Elstomat	
Salomon	68.00 53.95
S505	
Salomon	55.00 50.00
S400	
Arberg	34.95 30.00
MKIU	
Arberg	34.95 26.90
Hope	34.95 26.90

TAPERED POLES

Aluminum	Aluminum	Colt	Steel
8.95	5.95	21.95	10.95
		15.95	8.95
			7.25

NO MONEY
DOWN
JUST SAY
CHARGE
IT.

THERMAL SOCKS

Reg. 3.00 Pr. Only 1.95 Pr.

WORLD OF SPORTS

Alberta Discount Sports Equipment Ltd.

SKI & GOLF SPECIALISTS

11817 - 123 Street

Phone 455-9977

Now open every night 'til 9 p.m.

OVER
THE BOOT
SKI SLACKS

Reg.	Discount	Clearance
39.95		23.00
27.95		25.00
29.95		32.00
54.95		41.00
69.95		51.00

Take mercury - a short horrible death

Mercury and mercuric compounds are protoplasmic poisons and, in particular, kidney poisons.

Less than 0.1 gram of mercuric chloride may cause severe symptoms; 0.5 gram may be fatal. One gram retained is always fatal. Other inorganic mercury compounds are toxic in proportion to their solubility in gastrointestinal juices. Organic compounds of mercury vary markedly in toxicity.

The estimated safe concentration of mercury in the air is 0.1 mg. per cubic metre, and the U.S. federal government tolerance in food is zero.

Mercury-containing tooth fillings have been suggested responsible for kidney damage and other manifestations of mercurialism. Contact of mercury compounds with the skin rarely causes serious local effect but on certain hypersensitive skins very serious eruptions may occur.

Mercury is also an industrial poison in connection with the pelting of furs, gold mining and certain chemical processes. Globules of mercury on the floor and

laboratory benches are a serious hazard in view of the fact that the vapor pressure is such as to permit concentrations in the air in excess of the maximum safe concentration. With a concentration of as little as 15 micromilligrams per cubic metre, 72 micromilligrams may be absorbed in a day.

Mercury compounds may be unrecognized household poisons in the form of mercurial fungicides for seed, lawns, etc., and of mildew resistant paints.

Soluble mercury salts are quickly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract or other mucous membranes. The skin absorbs insoluble preparations (mercurous chloride, mercury metal) nearly as rapidly as soluble salts. The channel for absorption is principally the subcutaneous glands; skin absorption is too slow to produce acute poisoning but chronic poisoning is frequent.

Industrial poisoning, associated with the daily inhalation of mercury in the air, often exhibits quite a frightening picture. Mental and nervous changes are the rule with irritability, insomnia, anxiety, easy fatigability, forgetfulness, tremor, unsteady gait, exaggerated reflexes and slight to

severe change in personality.

In acute poisoning due to ingestion, death may occur within an hour from gastroenteritis and shock; renal deaths usually occur in the first ten days; after ten days there is regeneration of the kidney but death may occur later from damage to the intestinal mucosa or, perhaps, to hepatitis.



the store that
Love built

Starbrite Quality Diamonds

Under 21 charge accounts invited

Ben Moss
Since 1910
Jewellers

JASPER AVENUE & 104th STREET
(next to Holt Renfrew)

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE (final week)

PRICES
DRASTICALLY
REDUCED

(We want all seasonal goods
cleared so we priced to
clear.)

MEN'S—LADIES

1/2 price or less on many
items

ACCURATE OPTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

South Side Office: 10903 - 80th AVENUE

Telephone 433-7305

(UNIVERSITY BRANCH—JUST OFF CAMPUS)

Optical Prescriptions and Emergency Repairs

Contact Lens Supplies

Main Office: 12318 JASPER AVENUE

Telephone 488-7514

CONVENIENT PARKING

Men's
phone
433-8183

Campus Squire

Ladies'
phone
439-3393

11155 - 87 Ave.

(next to Bank of Montreal)
FREE PARKING IN PARKADE

EDUVAK SPEED READING

is pleased to announce that classes in speed reading will be offered to U of A students again this year. Classes will commence on Monday, February 8th and Tuesday, February 9th. Classes are conducted in our offices at No. 206 Windsor Bowl Building, 8631 - 109 Street, only three blocks from campus. To ensure a place mail the coupon below with deposit. You may also register at the Windsor Bowl Building at the first class.

Total Cost \$47.50

(including notebooks and textbooks)

For the first time Edivak is introducing a multi-modal approach to reading efficiency. This new program emphasizes individualized instruction in all phases of the program. In addition, listening skills have been introduced as part of our program and time has been allotted for individual practice outside of regular class periods.

Compare this to similar courses costing \$150.00 to \$200.00

See our demonstration January 27th, 28th and 29th in the SUB.

ENROLLMENT FORM

EDUVAK EDUCATIONAL SERVICES LTD.

Name

Address Ph.

I would like to enroll (check both time and days)

Tues.-Thurs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	4:30-5:30 p.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mon.-Wed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	6:00-7:00 p.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		7:15-8:15 p.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Clip out and mail with \$10.00 deposit to:

EDUVAK

No. 206 Windsor Bowl Bldg.
Ph. 432-8466

8631 - 109 St.
Evenings 469-0972